

ROOSEVELT'S VACATION ENDS.

BACK IN WASHINGTON READY TO RESUME WORK.

Final Day of Greetings in Ohio and Pennsylvania—Talks to Railroad Men at Pittsburgh and Altoona—Reception in Chicago Pleased Him Mightily.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Tanned a beautiful brown, in fine health and spirits and ready to resume his duties as President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt returned to Washington at midnight after an absence of more than five weeks. He is ready for business and will resume at the old stand-to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

The President and his party have traveled more than six thousand miles since they left the national capital on April 8. They passed through twelve States, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Texas, Missouri, Colorado, Nebraska and Iowa, and three of the Southwest territories, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Indian Territory.

Mr. Roosevelt has now visited every State and Territory in the Union with the exception of Florida and Arkansas. On his Southern trip, which he will take early in the fall, the two States named will be included in his itinerary.

Mr. Roosevelt regards the outing that ended to-night as the most successful that he has taken since he has been President. He went out for rest and recreation, but he got both; he also had designs on the denizens of the bear country, and he carried them out far beyond his most sanguine expectations.

The reception he got in Texas and other States of the Southwest were the most enthusiastic that he has ever experienced. Politically speaking, he was in the enemy's country, but he was received both as friend and President in a manner that could leave no doubt as to the affection and esteem in which he is held.

Receptions without number, numerous banquets, making speeches almost daily except when at the camp, shaking hands with all comers and chasing coyotes in Oklahoma and bear and bobcats in the Rockies constituted the "rest" cure of the ever strenuous President. He brings back with him a carload of souvenirs of all kinds and descriptions, and in a few weeks he will add to his collection of pelts at his home in Oyster Bay those of four bears and two bobcats, as well as coyote tails and jack rabbit ears from Oklahoma.

When the train reached Washington the President went directly from the station to the White House. Assistant Secretary Barnes of the White House staff, Marshal Palmer of the District of Columbia and a few other officials were at the station to greet him. A crowd of about fifty persons cheered as the President left the station.

The journey to-day was unmarked by any striking incident. The President spent the time between stops quietly in his car with Dr. Lambert and Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester of the Department of Agriculture, who joined the President at Chicago yesterday.

At Harrisburg Mr. Roosevelt again heard the cry "Our next President." He had made the little speech and retired to the car when a great shout went up from the crowd in the train yard. He stepped out on the platform in time to hear a lusty son of Pennsylvania cry "He will be our next President." Mr. Roosevelt beamed a hasty smile, and did not show himself again until the train was pulling out of the city.

The party taken out by the President on his Southwestern trip was the smallest that has ever accompanied him on an extended outing. Practically every member of it returned with him to-night. They were Secretary Loeb, Dr. Lambert of New York, M. C. Latta and J. L. McGraw, the White House stenographers, Frank H. Tryon and James Sloan, Jr., Secret Service agents, two messengers and the representatives of the three press associations.

The village band at Crestline, Ohio, disturbed the rest of the party on the Presidential special at an early hour this morning. A stop was made at that point to change engines, and the local musical organization took full advantage of the opportunity. It began to play as the train pulled into the station yard and continued with great heat and energy until the special had disappeared in the distance.

President Roosevelt was still in the land of nod when the train reached Crestline, but he got no sleep after the drum major gave the signal for the opening note at that place. The band got its reward, as the President appeared on the rear platform of the Rocket and said, "Good morning, friends."

All the towns along the route of the Pennsylvania road in Ohio did honor to the President as he passed on his way this morning. Few stops were made, but at every place cheering crowds were out and the buildings close to the station were decorated with flags and bunting.

The train got to Pittsburgh at 2:10 P. M. President Roosevelt was greeted by a crowd of three or four hundred persons in the train yards, most of whom were railroad men. He spoke as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: I can talk for but a moment, but I want to tell you what a pleasure it is to be back in your great State in this great typical century of American industry. I have had my three weeks holiday. I have enjoyed it, and I am glad to take up the work again. I have had a thoroughly good time in every way."

"I need not say to you around here that I feel that I know you pretty well, and I am mighty grateful to you for the way you showed your thought about me last fall. [Applause.] All I shall say is that I shall try to carry on the Government so far as I have power in such shape that each man shall have justice, that there shall be equal rights for all and special privileges for none. I shall also try to carry it on in such fashion as to try to make the average American a pretty good fellow, and that is all I have to say."

"MY FRIENDS AND FOLLOWERS: It is a great pleasure to be again traveling through this mighty State and to see all of you, especially the railroad men, because they were accustomed to hardship, to risk, to irregular hours, and to acting on their own responsibility, and yet both to giving and obeying orders, and the man is not worth anything who cannot do both."

President Roosevelt left Chicago last night very much pleased with his reception here. The crowds were most orderly and there was no outward sign of the labor troubles that afflict the Illinois metropolis. The strikers had evidently determined to be on their good behavior while the President was the guest of the city and in

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two or three places the strike was temporarily called off. The Club banquet last night undoubtedly proved memorable. The President's utterances as to the relations of capital and labor, with special reference to the teamsters' strike, were received with the wildest kind of enthusiasm and the opinion was freely expressed that they would prove a potent factor in settling the present disturbance.

Gov. Deneen and Mayor Dunne have been accused of weakness in dealing with the situation and both have undoubtedly lost popularity during the past few weeks. The President's declaration that mob rule would never prevail in this country started a wave of applause, and his significant statement, in his bearing on the Chicago strike, that behind the city stood the State and behind the State stood the nation, brought down the house.

"I guess that will give Mr. Deneen and Mr. Dunne something to think about," said a prominent citizen of Chicago when the President had concluded. "It was just about time somebody put it up to them." "Yes, they are both learning their lessons," replied his friend.

CABINET MEETING TO-DAY.

The President Sends Word That He Will Be Ready to Do Business.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The semi-weekly meetings of the Cabinet will be resumed to-morrow morning at the usual hour, 11 o'clock. All the members of the Cabinet have been advised that the President will be ready to take up regular business matters at the White House then, and all of them except Secretary Hay, who is in Europe, are expected to be present at the meeting.

Several important matters await the President's attention. It is expected that the charges made by Herbert W. Bowen, Minister to Venezuela, against Assistant Secretary of State Loomis will be taken up immediately, although Mr. Bowen is not expected here until to-day.

Secretary Shaw will have something to say at the Cabinet meeting about the condition of the Treasury. The deficit for the fiscal year passed the \$38,000,000 mark to-day, the excess of disbursements over receipts for the last ten months and six days having been \$13,454,494.

There is nothing that the President can do at this time to remedy conditions in the Treasury, but he is expected to make a statement at the next regular session of Congress, or at the promised extraordinary session next fall.

HEAD PRESIDENT'S WARNING.

Chicago Teamsters Show Less Violence—Strike Dying Out.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Following the emphatic declaration of President Roosevelt that law and order must be preserved there was little violence in connection with the teamsters' strike to-day, and the general opinion was that its force was broken and it was slowly dying out.

More deliveries were made by the merchants involved to-day than on any day since the strike began and there was less interference with their wagons. That law and order must be preserved there was little violence in connection with the teamsters' strike to-day, and the general opinion was that its force was broken and it was slowly dying out.

In discussing the action of President Roosevelt on the teamsters' strike, the labor men, the employers and the strike leaders appear entirely satisfied. The employers consider that President Roosevelt administered the labor men a deserved rebuke for their reference to the army, while the men who met the President asserted that they were well received and were well satisfied with the reception they got.

T. P. Quinn, who is generally credited with being the author of the strike, said that he had received the notice the day to-day in writing out interviews for reporters, in which he declared that President Roosevelt was a strange combination of Caesar, Napoleon, Lord Byron and Andrew Jackson.

CHILDREN JOIN STRIKE.

Pupils Quit at Chicago School Which Got Non-Union Cost.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Excitement ran high to-day at the Hendricks School, West Forty-third street, and Shields avenue, where the school children "struck" yesterday because of the delivery of coal by non-union teamsters.

ENGLAND FEARS NO INVASION.

PREMIER BALFOUR DISCUSSES MEANS OF DEFENSE.

For Example, France Would Find It Difficult to Transport the Needed 50,000 Men and Almost Impossible to Land Them—The Danger in India Pointed Out.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 11.—In the House of Commons to-day Premier Balfour, in a remarkable speech with reference to the work of the Committee on National Defense, discussed the precautions that had been taken for the defense of the coast and the possibilities in case of invasion. He spoke with an openness seldom surpassed.

He said that, assuming that the British army was absent upon an overseas expedition and the organized fleets were away from home, it was the opinion of Lord Roberts and other military advisers that it would not be possible to make an attempt to invade this country with less than 70,000 men. To attempt to take London, Lord Roberts thought, would be a forlorn hope, even if the 70,000 men did reach London.

Now, with the fleet absent and the military defenses in the state he had described, was it possible to land 20,000 men on these shores? In stating the problem in that way they avoided all consequences raised by what was called the "blue water school."

The latter assumed that there were no land defenses. The difficulty of invasion depended upon the number of men to be landed. Ignoring the "blue water school" and assuming that a small body of soldiers was here, an organized body with some knowledge of arms, the enemy would require 20,000 men.

Since the old days of Wellington and Nelson there had been great scientific changes, all of them in favor of the defense. For instance, there were steam and wireless telegraphy. There were also torpedo boats and submarines.

"No British Admiral," said Mr. Balfour, "would view with serenity the disembarkation from battleships and other ships of 70,000 men on a coast infested by torpedo boats and submarines. Let the committee consider whether under the conditions named it would be possible to land 70,000 troops on this island. The invaders must have transports."

"Take a friendly illustration. Take France. Before invasion there must be long and open preparation. On a particular day last year there were about 100,000 tons of shipping in the Channel and Atlantic French ports. That would be absolutely insufficient to carry 70,000 men."

"The Admiralty held that 250,000 tons would be required. Some thought that estimate too high. In any case 210,000 tons would be required. It was no simple matter to collect transports to that extent. The nearest harbor to France is Cherbourg, and it is a very bad harbor."

Meanwhile, from the Faroe Islands to Gibraltar we should be collecting our cruisers, destroyers and submarines. When the French fleet arrived the disembarkation of 70,000 men, with our fleet off the coast between Dover and Portsmouth, would not be very easy."

"Nobody would put the time at less than forty-eight hours—two days and two nights. It is possible that these helpless transports could possibly escape our torpedo boats, putting out of consideration anything our cruisers and torpedoes could accomplish."

The thing, Mr. Balfour said, was impossible. The enterprise was not one a sane nation would take. There was no Admiral in the British fleet who would undertake a task like that. Not merely the transports, but the enemy's fleet itself would suffer, unless naval officers had greatly overrated the efficiency of torpedo craft and submarines.

Regarding India, the progress of Russia toward the Afghan frontier and the construction of strategic railways had compelled the Government to consider the possibility of the invasion of India by the Russian military neighbors in the East. No surprise or rush, however, was possible.

If England permitted the slow absorption of Afghanistan and allowed Russia's strategic railways to creep closer and closer to a frontier which she is bound to defend, then this country would not only inevitably have to pay for its supremacy, but having to keep about an army far larger than could be contemplated with equanimity, but would sooner or later be faced with some of the greatest military problems which had ever confronted the British Government. Foresight and courage were the great needs.

Mr. Balfour, continuing, said that, as to colonial defense and having regard to the changes now in the power of other nations, the redistribution of the fleet and army was desirable. The committee consequently proceeded on the broad line that the British fleet and army should be available for the defense of the empire in all parts of the world, and should, as far as possible, be concentrated at the center of the empire, from which it could be distributed as necessity arose. The committee had come to the conclusion that Jamaica and Trinidad would be centers of great naval operations.

Statue to Humbert Unveiled.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

FLORENCE, May 11.—The Queen Dowager Margherita and the Count of Turin attended to-day the ceremony celebrating the completion of the restoration of the historic tower of Dell'Arte della Lana under the auspices of the Dante Society.

King Victor Emmanuel will unveil the statue of King Humbert at Bari to-day.

Italians Stranded in South Africa. Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, May 11.—A hundred workmen from the Abruzzi, who went to work in South Africa for a German firm and who returned at their own expense, are seeking the intervention of the Italian authorities to recover two months' wages. A hundred other Italians have been left behind, penniless, in Africa.

Attachment After a Mining Deal.

Deputy Sheriff Altman has received an attachment for \$20,000 against John C. Gilmore, a promoter, in favor of G. Arnsknott & Co. of this city, to recover money paid to him as commissions in a mining enterprise in Peru, on representations made by him which the court found untrue.

The attachment was granted on the ground that he is a resident of Peru. He was in this city springing a trap to have been a month ago. The Sheriff served the attachment on a trust company.

Pure, Healthful, Refreshing
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"The Queen of Table Waters"

CRACK BUCKETSHOP SAFES

And Find Some Stocks, but No Haight & Freese Cash.

The attorneys for the receivers of the Haight & Freese Company, Roger Foster and W. P. Maloney, were busy nearly all yesterday in the offices of the flattened concern at 58 Broadway, but a busier man than either of them was the expert safe cracker whom they had at work in an effort to uncover the secrets of the "brokerage" office. He beat on chisels and jimmies until midnight opening the document boxes in the big safes.

"The company was insolvent, without regard to whether it was a bucketshop or not," said Mr. Maloney at the end of the day's work. "We have had expert accountants here examining the books, assisted by the firm's own bookkeeper, and they have come to that conclusion. That is, the amount owing to customers far exceeded the assets."

The investigators found no cash in the safes, but they did find some securities, including Pennsylvania, Reading, Wheeling and Steel stock. Mr. Maloney said that the certificates were for from one to 100 shares, but he could not give any total.

"We have had a receiver, Beverly R. Robinson, appointed for the firm in the Eastern District in Brooklyn," said Mr. Maloney, "because Haight & Freese were supposed to have funds in the Long Island Trust Company. We learn that the funds, amounting to about \$7,000, were delivered to the firm's secretary, Harvey Watson, before the receiver was appointed."

Boxes in the safes opened yesterday were found to be stuffed with releases such as THE SUN referred to yesterday, freeing the Haight & Freese Co. from all claims of its patrons.

Among the papers found was an old security given by Lewis A. May in 1890. Another document showed that W. D. Runyon, as manager for the Haight & Freese Company, managed its account with the Long Island Trust Company and that the funds there deposited were subject to his draft.

Mr. Maloney said that he had not yet made an effort to find Turner and the others chiefs of the concern, but that he would be glad to know where they were.

Assistant District Attorney Garvan is investigating the criminal phases of the failure and developments in that end are expected to-day.

YEAR'S OUTPUT OF SCRIPTURE.

Bible Society Issued Nearly 2,000,000 Copies of Whole or Part Last Year.

That it had been possible to close the year without indebtedness, notwithstanding a great falling off in income, was reported by the board of managers of the American Bible Society at the eighty-ninth annual meeting of the society in the Bible House yesterday afternoon. Receipts from all sources, it was shown, amounted to \$621,283, with expenditures about \$200,000 less. A cash balance held over from a previous year helped out the loss of income.

Total issues of Scripture, at home and abroad, the report shows, were 1,831,066. The number included, however, Testaments and various parts of Old and New Testaments. For the first time there appears this year among the issues the American Revised Version of the Bible. Since its organization the society has issued 76,272,770 copies of the Bible, in whole or in part.

The society will celebrate the nineteenth anniversary of its foundation next spring.

WANTS ROOM FOR A CAMPUS.

President Humphreys Thinks Hoboken Ought to Vacate Streets.

President Alexander Humphreys of Stevens Institute of Technology, in Hoboken, has asked the Common Council of that city to vacate River street between Sixth and Seventh streets and Seventh street east of Hudson street, neither of which is an open thoroughfare, to enable the trustees to carry out plans for a campus and the erection of additional buildings.

The president reminds the city fathers that Stevens Institute annually gives three scholarships to graduates of the Hoboken High School and one of the Hoboken Academy, making sixteen students attending the institute free at all times at a cost to the institution of from \$3,500 to \$4,000 a year. The petition has been referred to the Council's committee on streets and assessments.

Cashier Palmer Released on Bail.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., May 11.—Francis H. Palmer, former cashier of the Peconic Bank at Sag Harbor, who was arrested yesterday for an alleged shortage in his accounts, was released on bail to-day in the sum of \$2,000.

His bondsmen were Elijah Pulliam, his father-in-law, and Everett Trindle, treasurer of the Sag Harbor Savings Bank. Palmer said that places in banks in New York and San Francisco had been offered to him and that if he had the opportunity he would pay back every dollar he owed.

Psi Upsilon's 28d Convention.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., May 11.—More than 100 delegates from various colleges in attendance at the seventy-third annual convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity which convened to-day with Eta Chapter of Lehigh University. There were secret business sessions this morning and afternoon, and to-night a luncheon and vaudeville at the Country Club.

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Made for men looking for the maximum of wear at the minimum of cost. Fast color, fine fabric, they're made in the U. S. A. by the Monarch Shirt Co., New York City.

Distinctive
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A man organizes his business to produce a certain thing. The product can be no better than the organization.

The average clothing shop depends upon wholesale manufacturers for its suits. One makes those at twenty dollars—another provides those at thirty-five—each according to his organization. Their twenty dollar suits are tailored by twenty dollar tailors. You dare not expect much of them, else why would they be in that class? At that point our shop differs radically and vitally. Every tailor who spends his efforts in our shops has it within himself to tailor the garments which we present at forty dollars. The same craftsmen produce those at twenty. They know no distinction. They have but one guide—the Saks Standard.

Perhaps that will demonstrate to your reason why our suits at twenty dollars are invested with the character, the distinctiveness and the finer phases of the tailor's craft—why they are in the class with those for which most shops ask about one-third more. Ready-for-service, we present:

Two Straight Edge Single Breasted Sack Models.
Three Round Edge Single Breasted Sack Models.
Three Double Breasted Sack Models.
Fashioned of serge, worsted, chevrot, tweed and cassimere in hundreds of the season's newest shades and patterns.

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Do you realize that ten years ago the Elastic Silk cushion garter was an up-to-date novelty? Now it is a primitive affair behind the times. The NEALON GARTER with the non-elastic band is the last step in hose-supporting progress. Ask your dealer about it.

At All Men's Stores, 25c and 50c.

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MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

CHOICE ASSORTMENTS OF MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS IN ATTRACTIVE COLOR EFFECTS ARE SHOWN. THE MATERIALS INCLUDE SCOTCH MADRAS, CHEVIOT AND FLANNEL, FRENCH LINEN BATISTE, WASH SILK AND DOMESTIC FABRICS. SHIRTS ARE ALSO MADE TO ORDER, FOR WHICH SELECTED MATERIALS, IN EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS ARE OFFERED.

(Men's Department, Left of Sixth Avenue Entrance.)

B. Altman & Co.

CLOTHING FOR BOYS.

Correct attire for Boys is offered in Spring and Summer varieties, among which are included, Suits of various washable fabrics, White Pique Vests, Waists and Blouses, Washable Hats and Caps, and Imported and Domestic Straw Hats.

To-day (Friday) and Saturday, a sale will be held as follows:

Norfolk Suits of blue serge and light mixtures, in yoke and box plaited styles, having two pairs of knickerbocker trousers; sizes, 9 to 16 years, \$6.00

Russian Blouse Suits of White Linen, and Plain and Striped Seersucker; sizes, 3 to 6 years, \$1.75

Sailor Suits of Tan Linen, embroidered on shield and collar, and having bloomer trousers; sizes, 5 to 10 years, \$2.50

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FATE OF NAN PATTERSON.

Impression That Mr. Jerome Will Announce His Intention To-day.

That District Attorney Jerome will announce to-day his decision as to what he intends to do in the case of Nan Patterson was the impression around the District Attorney's office yesterday. He leaves for his country home at Lakeville, Conn., this afternoon.

OFFICE FURNITURE

Special Sale at Factory Prices

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